

**OUR PLATFORM**

Unalterable opposition to the policy of Public Favoritism to Private Industries by Tariff Taxation—commonly called the Republican Policy of Protection.

Jasper N. Burks makes a manly and open fight. We prefer him a thousand times over to some one who "people's champion" candidates—now senators.

The *Truth* last week said that, "for a wonder," a certain REGISTER editorial "is partly right." At the very first warranted opportunity, we will take pleasure in returning the compliment.

The Republican papers are having a hard time trying to explain how it is that a decrease in the duty lessens the price of sugar and at the same time maintain their old argument that the "tariff is not a tax."

J. F. Mitchell, formerly of the Cape Girardeau *New Era*, has gone to St. Louis to take charge of the business department of the *Evening Call*. We're afraid Mr. M. will have a hard row to hoe, but we wish him success all the same.

The *Plainsdealer* and *Standard* of Fredericktown have combined and will be published in future as the *Madison County Argus*. One paper is enough for Madison and we think the move a judicious one on the part of the proprietors.

The Alliance party of Kansas has given notice that it wants no prohibition tail tacked to its kite. As Jerry Simpson puts it "we are not so much worried over the fact of a man going home drunk as we are seeing that he has a home to go to."

The April number of the *Southeast Review* is a model magazine and far ahead of anything of the kind heretofore attempted in the Southeast. We trust Messrs. Tetwiler & Lee will receive compensation commensurate with their energy and ability.

Czar Reed is across the ocean visiting Germany, France and Austria. Let him go to England while he is over there and report the condition of the laborers in that free trade country as compared with those of the former who work under high protection.

The Railroad Company is taking the dispositions of five members of the City Council, the evidence to be used in the Circuit Court in the City-Railroad injunction case.—*Cape Girardeau Democrat*.

We hope, Bro. Adams, the "dispositions" of the council are favorable to the new enterprise.

Chas. E. Stokes, of the *Enterprise Messenger* will be appointed one of the State Commissioners to the World's Fair. The appointment is made by the Governor but Stokes, after all his bolting of the past ten years, can hardly expect the endorsement of Democracy.

Miss Susie Watts of St. Francois county is a candidate for School Commissioner. The election of Mrs. Baxter as Circuit Clerk in Jasper county last fall seems to have established the precedent and the fair sex promise, in due time, to secure their full share of public honors.

The REGISTER criticizes Senator Burks for his stand on the Hiller bill but we'll say this much: he has made an open fight. The individual who was sent to represent this district in the Upper House was never heard to express an opinion on the subject while the fight was on, but he stepped in when the vote was taken and sided with the lumber barons.

The REGISTER and the Jackson *Cash-Book* frequently have different opinions on the issues of the day, but we want to join with Mr. McGuire on the "roast" he gives the Jefferson City *Tribune*. That paper, afraid to express an opinion of its own, always lauding the powers that be, regardless of everything save the Ewing interests, makes us occasionally very tired.

Senator F. R. Newberry voted against the weekly payment bill when that measure came up for consideration in the Senate last week. Is Mr. Newberry the representative of the people, or was he in Jefferson City merely to look after the interests of Hiram N. Holladay and other "pluck-mo-sters" lumber barons of the Southeast? The voters of this district await the gentleman's explanation.

Tin plate no longer furnishes a theme for Democratic editorial writers. Cause: All their predictions concerning it have turned out to be wrong, and not one of them has the manliness to come out in a square acknowledgment of the fact.—*Potosi Eagle*.  
This man we have often "tackled" on the tariff question but never a word can we get in reply. If he'll be so kind as to state what he means by the foregoing we'll do our best to enlighten him.

Hon. Rice A. Pierce of Tennessee is no slouch of a speaker, as the following extract of one of his speeches, delivered close upon the hour of adjournment of Bully Reed's House attests:

Mr. Chairman, it must be with grim satisfaction that the grand chief wrecker of the Republican party, our present speaker, looks down from his high position in the Republican household upon the wreck and ruin he has wrought. He must be reminded of the inscription that Dante saw above the portal of one of the arches that led into the infernal regions, for he has brought his party to that point where the same inscription may well

be written above the entrance that leads into the Republican household: "He who enters here leaves hope behind."

**Post-Dispatch:** "About 15,000 miles of new railroad lines have been decided upon and a large part put under contract in the first two months of the current year. Yet the principal furnaces of Ohio and Pennsylvania are idle, and Carnegie's great Edgar Thompson Steel Works are closed, with the announcement that an indefinite period must elapse before they can resume operations. The new tariff that was guaranteed to keep all these concerns booming and paying high wages, has only placed higher prices on the necessities for which a great multitude of locked out laborers are now expending the remnant of former wages."

We offer to Maj. McKinley as a text for his use while he is careering through the protected districts of the East, to gather in the thanks of his beneficiaries, the circular from some "ecclesiastical furnisher" that has just reached us. This most alluring piece of shop literature, headed "European Season, 1891," is addressed "Reverend Sir," since it is designed particularly for the clergy. The ingenious general proposition of the circular is as follows:

The low rates of passage that the steamship lines are offering, and the great increase in articles of clothing, compared with the nominal prices at which really high grade goods can be procured on the other side (less than one-third of the cost here) might suggest a means to some of the clergy by which they could obtain a pleasant change of scene, renewed health, and a year's outfit at almost the identical cost of the outfit itself if procured at home.

Having thus shown that the "protection," or artificial increase in price of a clergyman's clothes for a year equals the cost of a European journey, the advertisers go on to suggest the journey as a mere errand after the "outfit," which is not even to be bought honestly abroad, as an incident of travel, but the bargain is made here, and the clothes are to be delivered in England, to be brought in free of duty by the preacher of morality who makes the journey for that purpose. "To render ordering as easy and convenient as possible," say the advertisers, "we will forward samples and measure, and clients by ordering of us before their departure can have the articles ready awaiting their arrival in London." We nourish a hope that the "clients" may take a just view of this proposal. What view Maj. McKinley and the American tailors will take we know very well. But how many of these latter voted for the robber tariff that leads directly to such sport with good morals?—*New York Post*.

Bro. McMullen in his last week's *Democrat* wants the *St. Genevieve Herald* to explain why, if the tariff is not a tax, sugar will be two cents a pound less than it was before the sugar schedule of the McKinley Bill goes into effect. Now the *Herald* can answer for its own readers, but the *Mirror* feels inclined to answer for its readers. In the first place it is too early yet to know whether sugar will be reduced in price to correspond with the reduction in the tariff, but granting that it will that does not violate one single principle of the doctrine of protection and our free trade friends know this, even though they are not honest enough to admit it. It is perfectly well known that the protectionists have always held that a duty on a non-competitive article, as sugar practically is, because our product forms an insignificant part of the amount which we consume, is a tax and to be justified, if at all, on revenue rather than on protective principles.—*Jefferson County Mirror*.

This won't do, Bro. Veazey. "Non-competitive" is good, but it can't make the argument of a "protectionist" logical. We would have you look backward several years when there was an exorbitant duty on quinine and that drug sold for \$4.50 an ounce. It surely was a competitive article for there were two factories in this country whose proprietors firmly maintained they could not exist without protection. However, the duty was removed and the price of that commodity was immediately reduced to \$1 per ounce and is now even less. And, more, Bro. Veazey, notwithstanding protection on this article was abolished, the "infant industry" was not destroyed, but is now in a more flourishing and wholesome condition than ever before. Where we had the two factories then we now have six or eight and they are all prospering. The tax is off, the price down and the people in the malarial districts correspondingly happy; for the cheaper quinine, the more money at hand for the other ingredient of the famous "chills and fever bitters."

We learn from the *American Manufacturer* and *Iron World* of Pittsburgh that the plate-glass manufacturers have called the attention of the Treasury Department to the fact that they are about to open 390 new works or pots, and that there are not enough skilled laborers in the country to operate them. What the Treasury Department is going to do about it is not stated. Perhaps it will be asked to issue an order for 1,500 first-rate glass-workers and assign them to the Diamond Plate Glass Company, the Charleroi Plate Glass Company, the Ford City Glass Company, etc., etc. The Treasury Department has been charged with the duty of executing the Alien Contract Labor Law, not of violating it or winking at its violation. We cannot see any reason why these highly protected manufacturers should apply to the Treasury Department for foreign laborers, any more than why buyers of plate glass should apply to the same department for a remission of the duties, which amount to 141 per cent. ad valorem on the larger sizes of plate. The plate-glass business is combined in form of a

Trust, or something very closely resembling it, and the profits of the business may be inferred from the following paragraph taken from one of the Reform Club's recent pamphlets:

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, own three works at Creighton, Tarentum, and Ford City, Penn. Eight years ago this company built its first plant at Creighton; five years later it erected its second plant at Tarentum. In 1889 J. B. Ford, one of the heaviest stockholders of the company erected a plant at Ford City and sold it to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for \$1,500,000, one-half of which was to be in bonds and the other half in stock of the company at its par value. Trouble arose at once among the other stockholders, who objected to the payment of \$750,000 in stock at its par value only, since the stock was 100 per cent. above par in the open market. The case is now in the courts.

The original capital of the company was \$800,000, which was later increased to \$2,000,000, and when the Ford City Works were purchased to \$2,750,000, the present capitalization. In spite of the constant increases in its capital the stock is now worth \$200 on a par value of \$100 per share. Last year a dividend of 31 per cent. was declared. What is true of this corporation is true of the others. The profits of all the plants are above 25 per cent.

Surely these people ought to be able to take care of themselves without any more help from the Government than they are already receiving.—*New York Post*.

FRONTON, Mo., March 19.—The course of the *Republican* on the weekly payment bill meets with the hearty approval of all lovers of justice. Shall it be said that in this Democratic State a Democratic Legislature refused to help to secure to its wage-workers the payment of their wages in lawful money? If workmen in mines and factories can be forced to a credit basis and that credit further confined to the man who furnishes them with employment, they might as well be doomed to him outright. There is no need for argument. It is too plain for that. Justice demands that the workmen of this State be paid in money, and not in clips and shet-tones. What they do with their money after they get it is none of their employer's business, and he should have no string attached to it. No plea of expediency can overthrow so plain a proposition. Laboring men think that if Mr. Meriwether had taken his reports from the office, and kept away from the slab pile and tunnel, he might now be looking in the stocks of Jasper Burks and big Jim McGuire instead of floundering in the soup. Let the banner of free-trade in Missouri for Missouri workmen be nailed to the mast.—*Republic*.

The above sounds mightily like it comes from the old Democratic warhorse, Uncle Eli Ake, editor of the Ironton REGISTER, who tried so hard to read us out of the Democratic party last year because we told the people Jasper Burks was a professional boodler, and that he was trying to get to the Senate to vote as he was paid to vote, and opposed his nomination and his election on these grounds. Bro. Ake, whether this is you writing or not, we will be pardoned if we attribute it to you, and express admiration for the honesty of that Democracy which yesterday was so blind as to call a black sheep white, and to-day, discovering its mistake, shows the animal up in its true color.—*Cash-Book*.

The REGISTER still thinks it was right in criticising the Jackson *Cash-Book* for refusing to support the Democratic nominee for Senator in that district last fall. No matter what his mistakes in the Legislature, Jasper Burks is far preferable to the Republican who was running against him. As to "calling a black sheep white," perhaps we are all poor prophets some times. Let us see. How about F. R. Newberry, the individual who represents this district in the Senate? Has n't Bro. McGuire, along with the other anti-saloonsists, frequently lauded Mr. N. to the skies? Yet this same Mr. Newberry, after making all manner of promises to secure his nomination and election, goes to Jefferson City and votes directly against the people and with the corporations. The difference between Senators Burks and Newberry is that the former made an open fight and the latter didn't. And Mr. Burks to-day has five friends in the Legislature where Newberry has one.

**ELECTION NOTICE.**

Stockholders of the Ironton Academy of Music Company will take notice that on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1891, an election for five directors for one year will be held at the Hall, between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M.

WM. HILLS, T. R. GOULDING, Secretaries. President.

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IRONTON, MO. OFFICE HOURS: 1 to 3 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

Whereas, John Steiner and Catharina Steiner, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated the 19th day of July, A. D. 1884, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, State of Missouri, in book 31, page 99, did convey to Jacob Grandhomme, trustee, all their right, title and interest in and to the following described tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Iron and State of Missouri, viz: All of lots No. 9 and 10 in block 20 in the Town of Pilot Knob, in the County of Iron, State of Missouri, with all buildings and improvements thereon; Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note therein mentioned and described;

And whereas said note is long since due, and remains unpaid; And, whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that, in case of death or refusal to set upon the part of said trustee, the then acting Sheriff of Iron County, Mo., may proceed in his stead; And, whereas, the said Jacob Grandhomme, trustee, is dead;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned, sheriff and acting trustee, will, on

Saturday, April 4th, 1891, at the east front door of the courthouse, in the City of Ironton, in said Iron County, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., of that day, sell at public vendue the above described real estate, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said note and the costs and expenses of this trust.

WALTER H. FISHER, Sheriff and Trustee.